Determination of Mechanical and Surface Properties of Semicrystalline Polyhedral Oligomeric Silsesquioxane (POSS) Nanocomposites



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Overview



- Introduction
- Experimental
- Results and Discussion
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgements



Introduction

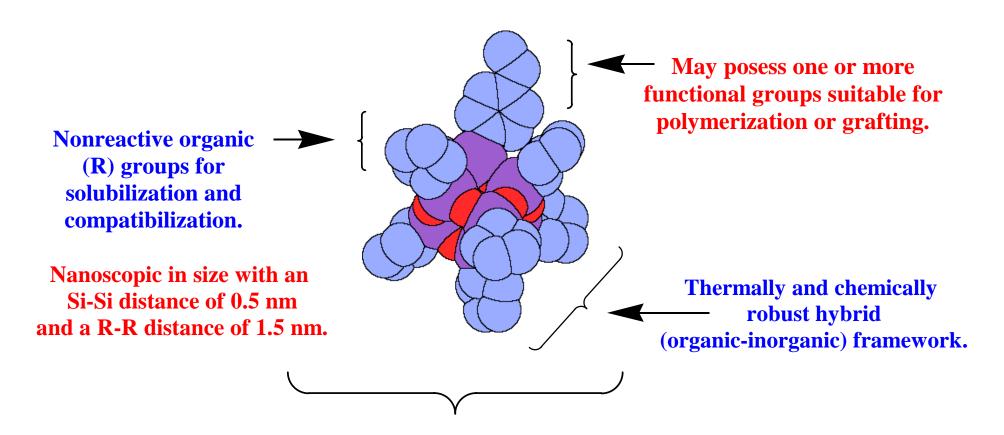


- Nanomodification of semicrystalline polymers
 - unequalled thermal, mechanical and surface properties at low volume fractions that cannot be obtained using conventional fillers
- Blending POSS molecules into polymers can increase the thermal and mechanical properties as well as the surface properties
- The objective of this study is to examine the effect of blending various POSS molecules into a variety of appropriate semicrystalline polymers.



Anatomy of a POSS Nanostructure





Precise three-dimensional structure for molecular level reinforcement of polymer segments and coils.



Background



- Bruce Fu and coworkers
 - Methyl₈T₈ into ethylene-propylene copolymers yielded 70% increase in the Young's Modulus.
 - POSS molecules crystallized and these nanocrystals formed weak bonds with the polymer chains.
- Unpublished results indicate that this reinforcement is not seen in polyethylene homopolymer blends.
 - Methyl pendant group on the polymer chain is influencing the reinforcing efficiency of the POSS molecules
- The primary reinforcing mechanism in the nanocomposites, POSS/POSS interactions, POSS/polymer interactions or a combination of the two, is a subject for future research.



Materials



Fluorooctyl₈T₈

 $R = -CH_2CH_2(CF_2)_5CF_3$

Fluorodecyl₈T₈

 $R = -CH_2CH_2(CF_2)_7CF_3$

Methyl₈T₈

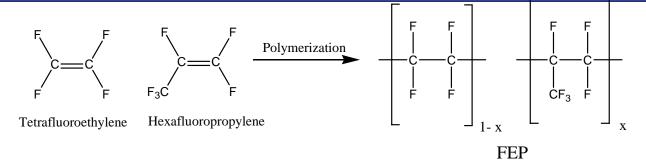
R = Methyl

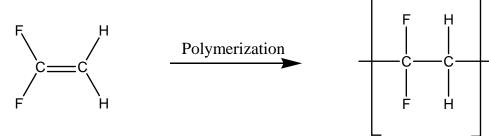
POSS (polyhedral oligomeric silsesquioxane)





Blend Preparation





Vinylidene fluoride

PVdF



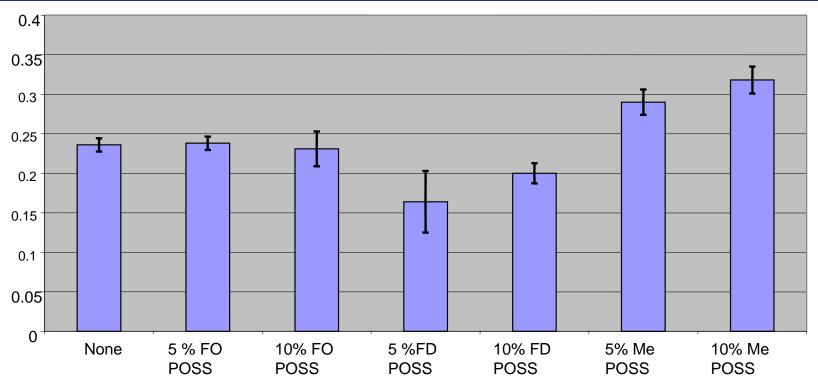
Blend Preparation



- Five and ten weight percent of methyl₈T₈, Fluorooctyl₈T₈ and fluorodecyl₈T₈ melt blended into FEP and PVDF using a DSM Microcompounder
 - Mixed under nitrogen at screw speed of 100 RPM
 - FEP blends compounded at 280 °C for three minutes
 - PVDF blends mixed at 180°C for three minutes
 - Injection molded directly from microcompounder
- Five and ten weight percent methyl₈T₈ blended into PP using a DSM Minicompounder.
 - PP blends processed at 220 °C for ten minutes







- •Methyl₈T₈ blended into FEP
 - •25% increase in modulus
 - No difference between 5 and 10 wt% of filler
- •Fluorodecyl₈T₈ or fluorooctyl₈T₈
 - No difference in modulus from unfilled FEP
 - Inconsistent results

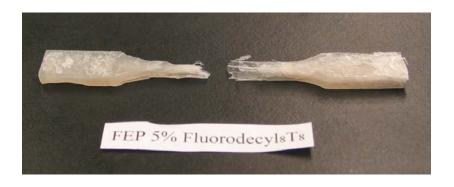




- Blends with FEP and either fluorodecyl₈T₈ or fluorooctyl₈T₈
 - Lower yield points, between 7-8 MPa, when compared to unfilled FEP, 10.5-12.5 MPa range.
- Blends with FEP and methyl₈T₈
 - No significant change in yield point compared to unfilled FEP







- Data gathered for FEP filled with fluorodecyl₈T₈ or fluorooctyl₈T₈ inconsistent
 - Outer layers of tensile bar flaked away as soon as tension was applied
 - Interior of the tensile bars frequently elongated to over 150% strain before breaking
 - Indirect evidence of surface migration of the nanoparticles with a core/shell morphology
 - Each region has different physical properties



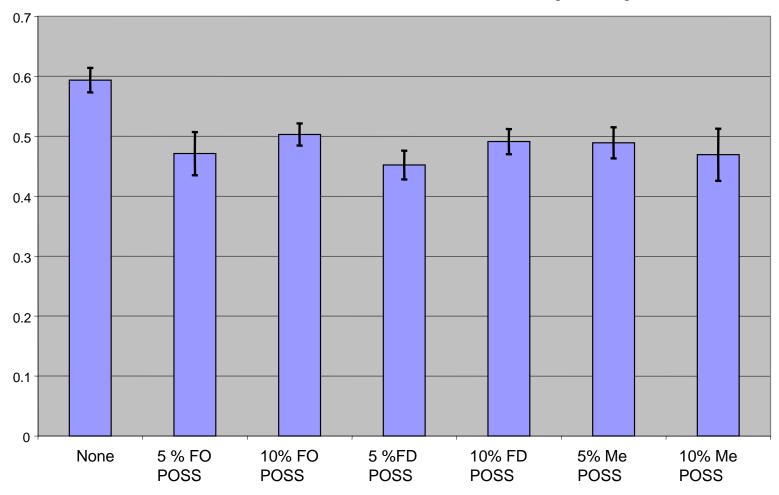


- PVDF samples
 - Elongated until failure
 - 55% PVDF
 - Average of 80% nanofilled PVDF
 - All fillers lowered the modulus
 - On average 20% decrease
 - This may imply that there is a uniform concentration of the POSS throughout the sample
 - No significant difference was found among the various types of fillers or different loadings
- Unfilled PVDF samples had a slightly higher yield point (40.0 MPa) than did any of the POSS filled samples (36.0-37.5 MPa range)

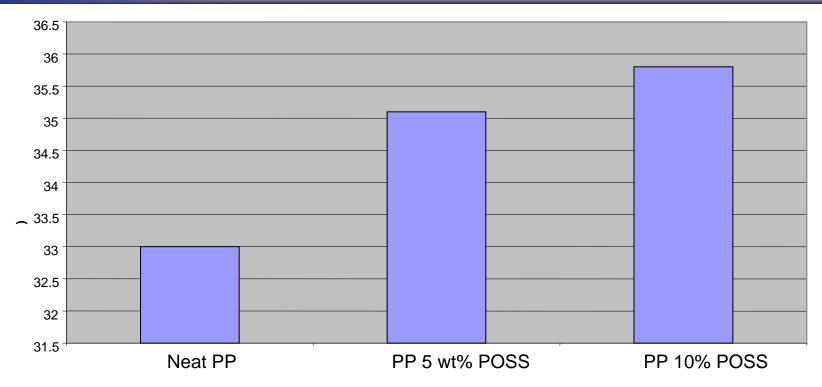




Modulus of PVDF Blends (GPa)





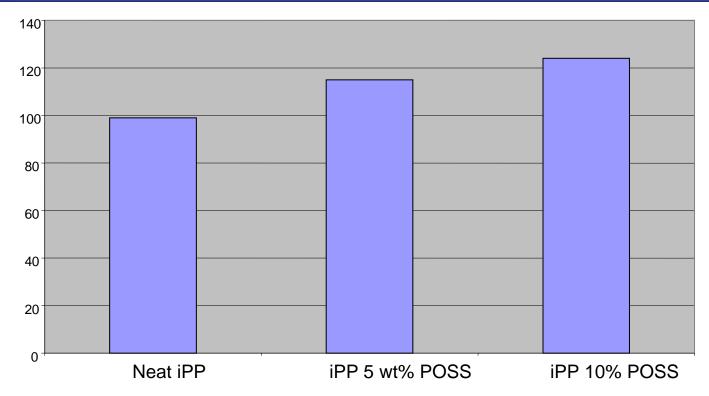


- Methyl₈T₈/PP blends showed a minor increase (5-10%) in tensile strength compared to neat blends
- Contrasting results due to the different compatibilities of the methyl₈T₈ with FEP and PP
- Methyl₈T₈ has a higher affinity for the PP and thus has a stronger reinforcing capability



Heat Distortion Temperature (°C)



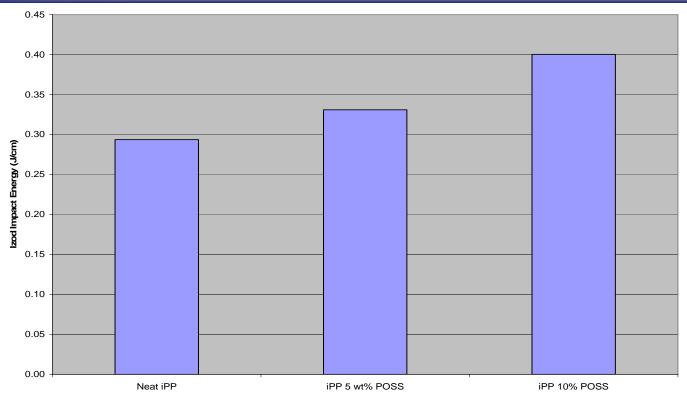


- Addition of POSS to PP yielded a substantial increase (15 – 25%) in heat distortion temperature
- Increase is due to interactions between the POSS crystallites and polymer crystallites



Impact Strength



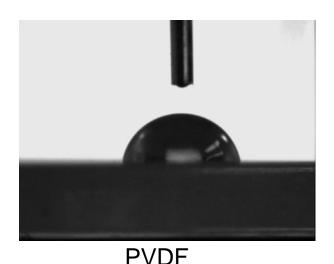


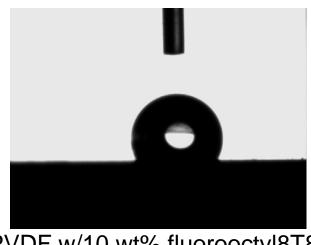
- The addition of modulus increasing nanoparticles actually increases the impact properties (15 – 40% increase)
- Increase may be derived from the nanodispersion of the POSS crystallites, which are not large enough to create stress concentrations, and the reinforcing ability of the POSS crystallites.





- Addition of fluorodecyl₈T₈ and fluorooctyl₈T₈ greatly increased the hydrophobicity of PVDF blends
 - 5 wt % of either material increased contact angle from ~70° for unfilled PVDF to between 105-110°
- Addition of 10 wt % of FluoroPOSS yielded angles as high as 116°
- Addition of methyl₈T₈ to PVDF showed a more modest increase in hydrophobicity, but still an improvement over the unfilled material



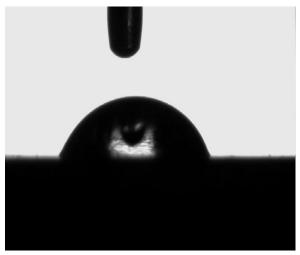


PVDF w/10 wt% fluorooctyl8T8

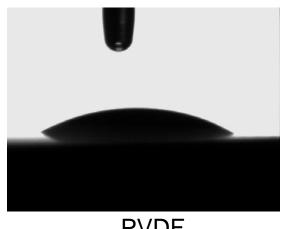




- Fluorodecyl₈T₈ and fluorooctyl₈T₈ increased the oleophobicity of **PVDF**
 - Unfilled PVDF samples yielded contact angles around 25°
 - Addition of fluorodecyl₈T₈ yielded contact angles greater than 70°
 - Addition of fluorooctyl₈T₈ yielded contact angles greater than 50°
- Addition of methyl₈T₈ decreased the oleophobicity of PVDF



PVDF 5wt% Fluorooctyl8T8



PVDF





 FEP filled with methyl₈T₈ yielded contact angles as high as 126°



FEP 10% methyl8T8

- Surface of injection molded FEP samples was uneven
 - —Contact angle measurements were inconsistent
 - -Top layer polished off with very fine sandpaper
 - After polishing, contact angles were in the same range as those found for unfilled FEP samples
 - —Either flow patterns during injection molding or surface migration may be pushing the fillers toward the surface



Conclusions



- FluoroPOSS blended into PVDF lowered the modulus
 - No significant difference was observed among different fillers
 - Slightly lower yield points were observed for the filled versus unfilled PVDF blends
- FEP blends showed indirect evidence of surface migration, as evident in core/shell morphology of injection molded tensile bars
 - Nanoparticles may not be evenly distributed
 - Methyl₈T₈ significantly increased the modulus of FEP blends



Conclusions



- POSS added to polypropylene/methyl₈T₈
 - Increased heat distortion temperature by about 25%
 - Increased impact energy by over 35%
 - Tensile strength increased with the addition of POSS
- Water and organic contact angles
 - FluoroPOSS blended into fluoropolymers increased the water and organic contact angles
 - Addition of methyl₈T₈ to PVDF decreased the oleophobicity, but increased the hydrophobicity



Summary and Conclusions



- FEP w/POSS
- Core/Shell Morphology
 - Surface Migration Functionally graded materials
 - Non-uniform dispersion Poor processing
- Mechanical Properties
 - FluoroPOSS no difference in modulus, lower yield stress
 - Methyl₈T₈ increase in modulus, neutral yield stresses
 - CH₃ group on methyl₈T₈ interacting with CF₃ group on FEP



Summary and Conclusions



- PVDF w/POSS
- Mechanical Properties
 - POSS decreased modulus
 - POSS decreased yield stress
 - No POSS/polymer chain interactions
- Contact angles
 - Water contact angles increased
 - Organic contact angles
 - Increased with incorporation of FluoroPOSS
 - Decreased with incorporation of methyl POSS



Summary and Conclusions



- PP w/POSS
- Mechanical Properties
 - POSS increased Heat Distortion Temperature
 - POSS increased tensile strength
 - POSS increased IZOD impact strength
- Possible POSS/Polymer chain interactions